Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

·EDINBVRGH·
THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

HISTORIC SCOTLAND ALBA AOSMHOR

Acknowledgments

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This publication is also available to download at www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

Illustrations

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Glossary

A glossary of building and architectural terms is included in *Scotland's Listed Buildings: What Listing Means to Owners and Occupiers* (Historic Scotland, 2009 – www.historic-scotland.gov.uk).

Access

The buildings featured in this book are listed. Although many can be seen from the street, inclusion in this booklet does not imply that these properties have public access.

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CRAIGSBANK PARISH CHURCH (NO.34)

Through images and descriptions of post-war listed buildings in Edinburgh, this booklet celebrates the rich diversity of the capital's 20th century architecture. Historic Scotland's publication *Scotland: Building for the Future Essays on the Architecture of the Post-War Era* (2009) began to address the debate about the protection of Scotland's significant post-war buildings and here, the City of Edinburgh Council and Historic Scotland have worked together to produce this short publication to respond to the growing interest in buildings of this dynamic period in architecture and town planning.

Background to the Period

Following a period of austerity in the 1940s and '50s, as well as rapidly developing technology and a period of reconstruction across the country, there was a boom period for 20th century architecture. A commitment by the public sector to address poor housing conditions and improve public health transformed Scotland after the Second World War. New homes, schools, tower blocks, motorways and churches – even entire new towns – were planned, designed and built for the benefit of the community. Modernism in architecture and design was closely linked with this widespread faith in reconstruction.

There is a growing interest in buildings of the Post-war period - through both advocacy and opposition. Post-war architecture is often associated with the perceived failure of high-rise housing projects and bland shopping centres. The idea of giving statutory protection to buildings built after 1945 is often a contentious issue as they do not have the merit of age and frequently do not have an aesthetic value that is immediately obvious. However, the post-war years have produced many buildings of architectural quality.

The protection and conservation of post-war buildings can return a heritage dividend, by giving new life to redundant buildings, establishing a sense of place, and attracting investment and support for regeneration. There is a risk that many of these buildings may be lost before a longer time frame allows their true value to be appreciated.

Statutory Listing

The statutory listing system in Scotland operates under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. The Act places a duty on Scottish Ministers to compile or approve lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Listing is intended to safeguard the character of Scotland's built heritage and to guard against unnecessary loss or damage. Any building or man-made structure may be considered for listing. However, in order to be listed it must be of 'special' architectural or historic interest.

Listing is an ongoing process that recognises changing levels of knowledge and that every generation has its own view of what comprises its heritage. The listing of buildings is assessed against criteria which are set out in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (July 2009 –www.historic-scotland.gov.uk). The policy specifies that all built aspects of Scotland's past are worthy of study and may be considered for listing.

THISTLE FOUNDATION, LORIMER & MATTHEW (NO.1)

Age is a major factor in the evaluation process. Buildings erected after 1945 may merit inclusion on the lists if their special architectural or historic interest is of definite architectural quality. The listing of buildings less than 30 years old requires exceptional rigour because there is not a long historical perspective and they will normally only be considered for listing if found to be of national significance and/or facing immediate threat.

Post-war Listed Buildings in Edinburgh

Currently, there are just over 200 buildings erected after the Second World War which have been listed for their special architectural or historic interest in Scotland. Presently, 60 of these are within Edinburgh[1]. The lists are continually being refreshed and new proposals for this period are increasingly being suggested.

The earliest building on the list for Edinburgh is the institutional housing for disabled ex-servicemen at the Thistle Foundation on Niddrie Mains Road (no.1), which dates from 1946, and the most recent is the replica Georgian building at 114-116 George Street (no.60), which dates from 1992. Replica buildings which are listed have normally replaced existing listed buildings and are usually in Edinburgh's World Heritage Site. The most recent building on the list in a modernist architectural style is the Scottish Widows headquarters, dating from 1972-76, on Dalkeith Road (no.58). New post-war candidates for listing are proposed regularly and there have been four additions since the first edition of this survey in May 2011. These include two flatted developments by Basil Spence (no.s 25 and 27), Muirhouse St Andrews Parish Church at Pennywell Gardens (no.38) and Millbuies House at Gogarbank (no.24) by Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall.

The National Library on George IV Bridge (no.13) which was completed in the post-war period has been added to this edition.

Building Types and Architects

A wide variety of building types are represented in Edinburgh's post-war stock of listed buildings.[2]

Innovative residential developments predominate, mainly represented by Basil Spence's and Ian Lindsay and Partners' work in Newhaven which replaced existing sub-standard housing and retained a distinctive sense of place by combining traditional and modern materials to 're-create' the essential character of Edinburgh's historic fishing villages. Developments sprung up across the city which were engendered by new ideals in town planning, social cohesion, and economic regeneration, and also took into account Edinburgh's own historic architecture such as Robert Hurd's and Spence's designs for tenemented flats in the Canongate.

The three listed telephone exchanges from this period are representative of the technological innovations which were being made in the post-war period, and each example demonstrates the combination of up-to-date technology and represent forward-thinking design from the 1940s through to the 1960s.

CANONGATE FLATS, BASIL SPENCE, GLOVER AND FERGUSON (NO.29)

Sir Basil Spence (1907-1976), was one of the most important and versatile British architects of the post-war period. Spence was prolific in Edinburgh and his practice is associated in the design of a number of post-war buildings on the list. Among these are the imaginative residential developments at Newhaven (nos.16-20) and Canongate (no.49), the outstanding office development at 9-10 St Andrew Square (no.28), the innovative and striking Mortonhall Crematorium (no.46), Edinburgh University Library on George Square (no.41), the Scottish Widows Offices on Dalkeith Road (no.58), and St Andrew's Church at Clermisiton View (no.9). Spence was the architect of some of the most significant international post-war buildings such as Coventry Cathedral, the executive wing of the New Zealand Parliament Buildings and the British Embassy in Rome. Many of his practice's works have received statutory protection reflecting the high standard and innovation they achieved from the 1950s until the 1970s.

The architectural firm of Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners was another practice whose inspired post-war designs have since become listed buildings; in particular

the work produced for the University of Edinburgh at George Square - the David Hume Tower (no.31), the William Robertson Building (no.42), the Adam Ferguson Building (no.43), and the George Square Theatre (no.44). The University of Edinburgh first purchased property in George Square in 1914 and began a major programme of redevelopment in 1949. The plans were controversial, involving the redevelopment of Georgian buildings on the Square. Another important building by the practice, designed by the talented John Richards, is the ground-breaking design for the Royal Commonwealth Pool (no.53) and the striking design for Edinburgh's only post-war listed shop premises, British Home Stores in Princes Street (no.47).

Significant formal developments in modern architecture can be seen in the new architecture for other University buildings which include the classically styled Adam House on Chambers Street (no.10), by William H Kininmonth; Pollock Halls of Residence, Dalkeith Road (no.33) by Rowand Anderson, Kininmonth and Paul; and the Hudson Beare Lecture Theatre at Kings Buildings (no.26) by Robert Gardner-Medwin.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, GEORGE SQUARE

The architectural firm of Morris and Steedman excelled in the conceptualising and design of ultra-modern private houses and some of their most important examples are found in Edinburgh: Avisfield, Cramond (no.14); the Hunt/Steedman Houses, Ravelston Dykes (no.34) and the Sillitto House, Charterhall Road (no.30). The quality and inventiveness of Morris and Steedman's one-off houses set them apart from other modern Scottish architectural practices. They have gained international recognition for their rigorous application of Modern Movement principles, inspired by Marcel Breuer and Richard Neutra, but with a unique Scottish execution. Other important one-off designs for post-war private houses inlcude Clapperfield, Nether Liberton (no.22) by Stuart Renton and Alexander Esme Gordon's own house in Greenhill Park (no.40).

CHARTERHALL ROAD, MORRIS & STEEDMAN (NO.30)

Conclusions

Historic buildings should reflect all aspects of life, and much of Edinburgh's recent social and economic past is expressed in these post-war listed buildings.

Many buildings of the Victorian period were lost not least due to a general distaste for the style during the 1950s and 60s, but as time moves on we can look at the past more clearly. There is a similar risk that buildings from this period may be neglected before a longer time-frame allows their true value to be appreciated. However, research and expertise in post-war buildings is expanding and general interest in the period continues to increase.

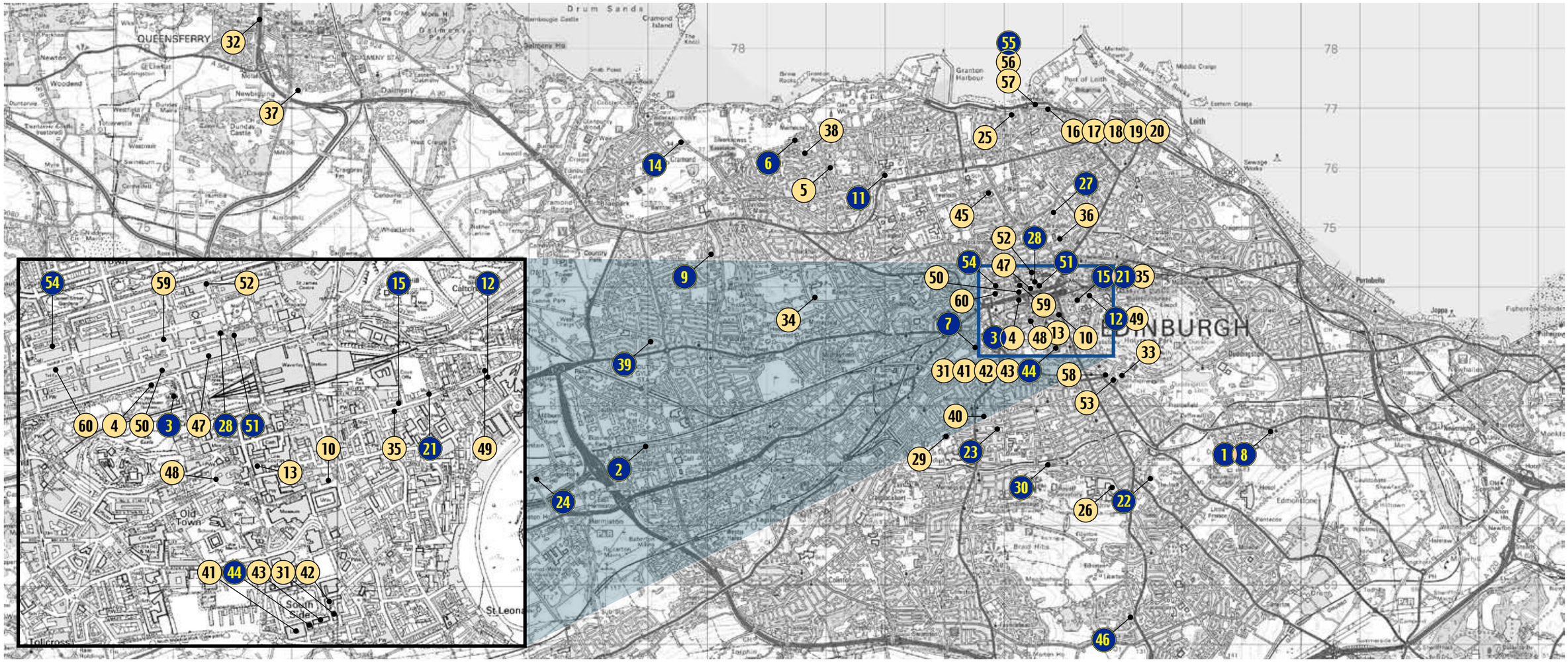
The identification of what is important in our built heritage is an evolving process as each generation re-evaluates what it wishes to pass on to following generations. There is a need for the appropriate assessment and identification of the most significant buildings of quality from this period, which represent the best of modern architecture, in order that they can be given the protection which listing provides. A wider understanding of the buildings of the period will ensure that an appropriate assessment of significance is carried out and that the best of modern architecture is protected and celebrated.

Footnotes

1. 13 Category A, 35 Category B and 12 Category C(S). Edinburgh has 29% of the post 1945 listed buildings in Scotland (31% of the Category A, 27% of the Category B and 33% of the Category C(S)) [as of December 2012].
2. There are a total of 18 housing developments, 9 offices, 8 university buildings, 6 individual houses, 5 churches and 3 telephone exchanges. Buildings represented by single buildings include a school, a swimming pool, a bridge, a crematorium building, a department store and a greenhouse at the Botanic Gardens.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

Location Map



1 Thistle Foundation, Niddrie Mains Road
2 HMSO Store, 11 Bankhead Broadway
3 Royal Scots Memorial, West Princes Street Gardens
4 Shelters, West Princes Street Gardens
5 The Old Kirk of Edinburgh, 24A Pennywell Road,
6 1-16 Salvesen Crescent
7 Telephone Exchange, 116 Fountainbridge
8 The Robin Chapel, Niddrie Mains Road, Thistle Foundation Estate
9 St Andrew's Church, Clermiston View
10 Adam House, 5 & 6 Chambers Street
11 GEC Marconi Avionics, 1 & 3 Crewe Road North
12 Nisbet of Dirleton's House, 82 & 84 Canongate
13 National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge
14 Avisfield, Cramond Road North
15 249-263 (odd nos) Canongate and 43 New Street, Morocco Land redevelopment
16 14-20 (even nos) Great Michael Rise
17 4-12 (even nos) Great Michael Rise
18 2 Great Michael Rise and 29, 30 & 33 Annfield
19 2-16 (even nos) New Lane, Newhaven
20 1-19 (odd nos) New Lane, Newhaven
21 191 & 193 Canongate
22 Clapperfield, Nether Liberton
23 Woodcroft Telephone Exchange, Pitsligo Road
24 Millbuies House, 43 Gogarbank
25 7 & 9 Laverockbank Avenue, and 13-17 Laverockbank Crescent
26 Hudson Beare Lecture Theatre, University Of Edinburgh, Kings Buildings, Mayfield Road
27 1-63 Claremont Court
28 9 & 10 St Andrew Square
29 George Watson's College, Music School, 67 Colinton Road
30 Charterhall Road, Sillitto House
31 David Hume Tower, University Of Edinburgh, 40 George Square
32 Forth Road Bridge
33 Pollock Halls Of Residence, 18 Holyrood Park Road
34 Ravelston Dykes Road, Hunt/Steedman House
35 Chessel's Court North Block, 242-244 Canongate
36 Waverley Telephone Exchange, 12 East London Street
37 1 & 2 Scotstoun House, South Queensferry
38 Muirhouse St Andrew's Church, 42 Pennywell Gardens
39 Craigs Bank, Craigsbank Parish Church
40 House at Greenhill Park
41 Main Library, University Of Edinburgh, 30 George Square
42 William Robertson Building, University Of Edinburgh, 42 George Square
43 Adam Ferguson Block, University Of Edinburgh, 36 George Square
44 George Square Theatre, University Of Edinburgh, 32 George Square
45 Royal Botanic Garden Greenhouse, Inverleith Row
46 Mortonhall Crematorium, 30B Howdenhall Road
47 British Home Stores, 64 Princes Street
48 98-102 (even nos) West Bow
49 65-71, 97-103 Canongate & 1-3 Brown's Close
50 84-87 Princes Street, incorporating The New Club
51 6 & 7 St Andrew Square, 7-19 South St David Street
52 Scottish Life, Queen Street and North St David Street
53 Royal Commonwealth Pool, 21 Dalkeith Road
54 Sovereign House, 10 & 12 Young Street,
55 7 & 8 Fishmarket Square
56 24-38 (even nos) Newhaven Main Street
57 16, 18 & 20 Newhaven Main Street
58 Scottish Widows Head Office, Dalkeith Road
59 40 & 42 George Street
60 114 & 116 George Street

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
1	Niddrie Mains Road, Thistle Foundation, 1-11 & 14-18 Queen's Walk, 1-19 Chapel Court and 1-23 West Court and covered walkways	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1946		14.06.2002

Architect
Stuart Matthew of Lorimer & Matthew

The Thistle Foundation Estate was conceived in 1944 to provide appropriate accommodation and medical support for disabled ex-service personnel and their families. The housing was designed by Stuart Matthew of Lorimer & Matthew and erected from 1946. The northern section and western court comprise terraces of patio-plan houses. They are harled, with slate or pantiled roofs, and slatted timber aprons to projecting triangular windows.

The Estate is a unique development of specially adapted housing with integrated streetscapes linked to public buildings that serve the special needs of the tenants. The Estate constitutes a remarkable complex without contemporary precedent in the United Kingdom in terms of its design, function, scale and quality and is included in The Thistle Foundation Conservation Area which was established at the same time as the listing.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
2	HMSO Store, 11 Bankhead Broadway, Sighthill Industrial Estate	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1950		29.11.1990

ARCHITECT	PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE CONTRACTORS	STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
Stewart Sim	Costain Ltd	Webster and Pearson

For the controversial and internationally high-profile opening ceremony on 9 December 1950, the press release referred to the warehouse for Her Majesty's Stationery Office as "the first multi-storeyed building to be erected in Europe in pre-stressed concrete". The building is structurally innovative and displays economic functional Modernism in a large warehouse block, using pioneering techniques for the pre-stressed concrete frame construction and an anodized aluminium cladding. Aesthetics were not ignored: with long symmetrical lines pinned down on end elevations by vertical glazed stair bays; concrete stairs cantilevered out around (blue) concrete newel posts, exposed through apsidal glass frames and steel canopy porches.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
3	West Princes Street Gardens, Royal Scots Memorial	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1950		15.10.2001

Architect
Frank Mears and Partners

Designed by Sir Frank Mears with C Pilkington Jackson as sculptor, the memorial comprises a semi-circle of engraved stone monoliths joined by ornate bronze fencing, laid out like a sundial, so that the sun would illuminate battle honours and crests and other plinths with military scenes depicting the regiment's history. The bronze fencing is decorated with medallion heads of the monarchs which the regiment has served and a quote from the Declaration of Arbroath.

The Royal Scots Memorial was built to commemorate various campaigns fought by the regiment throughout the world from Tangier 1680 to Burma 1940-1943 and was unveiled on the 26th July 1952 by HRH the Princess Royal, Princess Mary, (Colonel-in-Chief).

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
4	West Princes Street Gardens, Shelters	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1950		15.10.2001

Architect
Alexander Garden Forgie

This series of three low south-facing shelters on a terrace, built into the slope of Princes Street are a prominent feature in the extensive urban gardens. The shelters are constructed in reinforced concrete, brick and ashlar with timber bars to unglazed windows and are representative of the post-war modernisation of one of Scotland's most prominent public spaces.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
5	24A Pennywell Road, The Old Kirk of Edinburgh	C(S)
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1951		10.11.1998

Architect
Stanley Ross-Smith of Gordon and Dey

The Old Kirk of Edinburgh in Pennywell Road displays a rectangular-plan nave with lower height projecting sections and taller chancel. Its form and style were inspired by Modernist Northern European church design with prominent porches, closely grouped windows and harled brick walls with concrete dressings. The Old Kirk is of unusual design with a distinctive swept-roofed porch incorporating a crucifix.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
6	1-16 Salvesen Crescent, including boundary walls and gatepiers	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1951		10.08.1998

Architect
Scottish Special Housing Association

The buildings at Salvesen Crescent were designed as four matching blocks built to an identical format by the Scottish Special Housing Association for lighthouse keepers and their families. The group represents a relatively original example of planned and purpose-built housing. The plans bear the name David Henry Halley and the warrant to build the sixteen, 4-apartment dwelling houses on this site was lodged on 11th July 1951. Specifications for construction included instructions that boundary walls should match the houses, all upper floor windows should be made cleanable from the inside, specific pram stores should be provided and that red roof tiles should be used.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER
7

DATE BUILT
1952

ADDRESS

116 Fountainbridge,
Fountainbridge Telephone Exchange
including boundary walls, gatepiers and gates

LISTING CATEGORY
B

DATE LISTED
23.01.1998

Architect
Stewart Sim

The Fountainbridge telephone exchange is a 4-storey, L-plan flat-roofed Modern building formed by the meeting of rectangular and bow-ended blocks in polished cream sandstone ashlar, with large steel-framed windows. Stewart Sim was Senior Architect to the Ministry of Works in Scotland. The Builder wrote in 1952, "The architect has expressed in a modern way both the function of the building, itself a modern service, and the dignity of a Government undertaking."

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
8	Niddrie Mains Road, Thistle Foundation Estate, The Robin Chapel (Inter-Denominational) with entrance gates and gatepiers	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1952		14.06.2002

Architect
John F Matthew

The Scottish Arts and Crafts Robin Chapel is an exceptional building forming the centrepiece of the Thistle Foundation Estate (see No. 1), and its semi-circular, crow-stepped spire forms a local landmark. Construction materials are squared and coursed sandstone and Ballachulish slate. The broad west front contains a three-bay arcaded loggia with a cross shaped window formed in thin radiating stones in the gable above.

The bold inscription, "Come In, Come In, Eternal Glory Thou Shalt Win", over the main entrance door is taken from the Pilgrim's Progress. The barrel-vaulted interior contains a fine decorative and stained glass scheme (of John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress) by Sadie McLellan. A decorative wrought-iron finial over the west door symbolically depicts a robin perched on the branch of a tree.

The chapel and listed parts of the estate form the Thistle Foundation Conservation Area.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

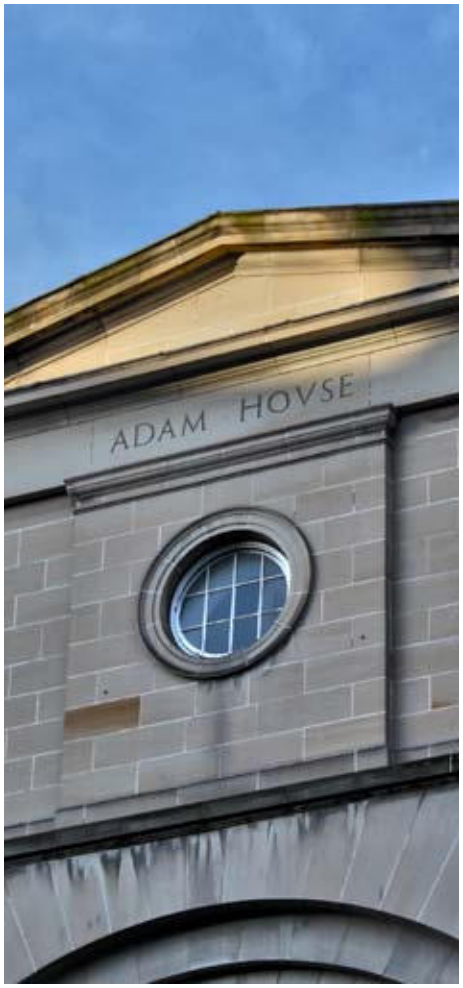
BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
9	17-19 Clermiston View, St Andrew's Church including Bell-Tower	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1953		16.03.2001

Architect
Basil Spence and Partners

St. Andrew's Church is the only church built by Basil Spence in Scotland. The design appears deceptively simple, but is quite sophisticated in plan and form upon closer examination. The main door leads into a small rectangular vestibule with the main space of the church opening up in the nave. The plan of the church is almost kite-shaped; a modern interpretation of the cruciform plan traditionally favoured for its liturgical symbolism. The triangular form that runs throughout Spence's church complements the plan of the surrounding housing estate at Clermiston, which is designed around the form of an open fan.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
10	Adam House, 5 & 6 Chambers Street	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1954		13.08.1987



Architect
William H Kininmonth

Adam House is a bold addition to the architecture of Chambers Street, making experimental use of modern neo-classical design principles while utilising contemporary materials and methods of construction. William Kininmonth was one of the leading Scottish exponents of International Modernism during the 1930s. Built for the University of Edinburgh, Adam House's neo-classical facade was dismissed at the time of its construction as an ill-conceived throwback by a number of those in the architectural profession, while others championed it as a survival of an alternative classical tradition. Kininmonth stated in1955 that architecturally, the building "is intended as a visual reminder that the University is a store house of learning, much of which is valuable in any age" and that the "underlying intention of the architecture was to attempt the integration of contemporary materials and methods of construction into traditional principles of proportion". The name of the building commemorates the 18th century 'Adam Square', which was demolished to make way for Chambers Street under the 1867 City Improvement Act.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
11	1 And 3 Crewe Road North, GEC Marconi Avionics Radar Systems Division, laboratory block, including gateways and gatehouse	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1954		10.11.1998

Architect
Douglas H Bamber

The laboratory block for Marconi Avionics, originally a 3-storey L-plan laboratory block in International Modern style of 'The New Look' era, is a good example of 1950s industrial and office design, set in a prominent location. The 5-stage tower at the corner angle is now all that remains of the original building following redevelopment. This is of particular interest with its slender mullions and low brick porch.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
12	82 and 84 Canongate, Nisbet of Dirleton's House	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1954		14.12.1970

Architect
Robert Hurd

The former townhouse was originally built in 1624 for Nisbet of Dirleton, a renowned anti-Covenanter and Judge of the Court of Session. The property was extensively rebuilt as part of Robert Hurd's Canongate regeneration scheme during the 1950s and 1960s. It incorporates stones from the original building and retains the general proportions of the 17th century principal facade, contributing significantly to the character and streetscape value of the Old Town.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
13	National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1956		14.12.1970

Architect
Reginald Fairlie

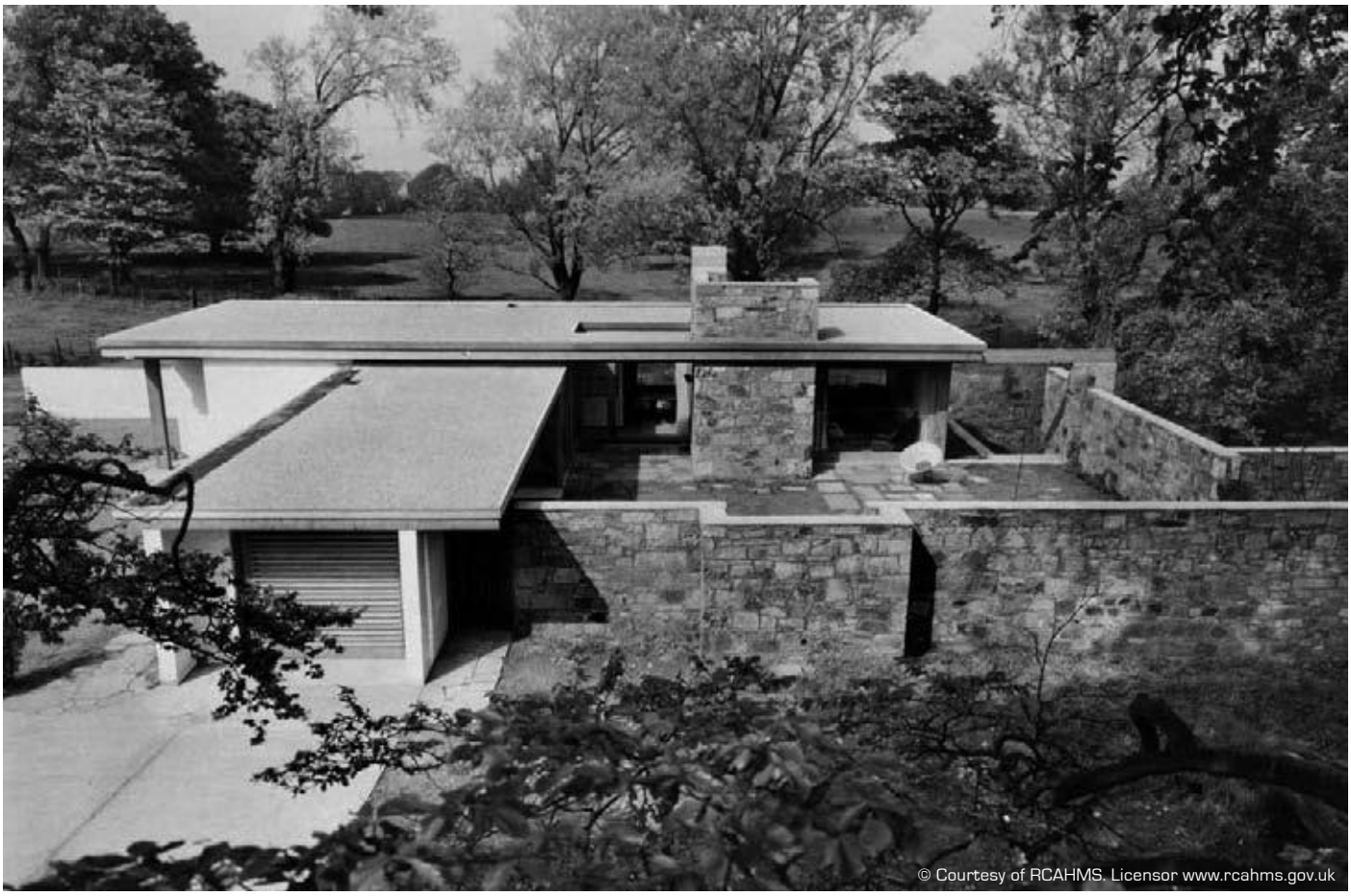
The National Library of Scotland is a distinctive and imposing example of 20th century civic building in the `classical-modern' style. It features restrained ornamental detailing and relies on its considerable massing and proportions for its effect. The windowless upper part of the main facade was designed to ensure traffic noise from the street did not reach the main reading room behind, which is lit by large circular cupolas and windows to the rear elevation. It makes effective and functional use of its narrow site, with nine book stack floors below the level of George IV Bridge incorporating 50 miles of shelving.

The seven large stylised stone bas-relief figures on the street elevation are the work of Hew Lorimer. They symbolise the arts of civilisation: Medicine, Science, History, The Poetic Muse, Justice, Theology and Music. The lower wings each contain three carved panels depicting various ways in which ideas are transmitted to the mind.

The plans for the building were approved and work begun in 1937 but ceased two years later due to the Second World War. It was completed and opened by the Queen almost 20 years later in 1956.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
14	Cramond Road North, Avisfield with garden walls and terraces.	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1957		06.02.2007



Architect
Morris and Steadman

Avisfield was Morris and Steedman's first commission and was one of the first Modern-Movement houses to be built in Scotland. It therefore holds an important place in the history and understanding of the development of Scottish architecture, and simultaneously reflects international architectural developments and tastes of the period.

The practice of Morris and Steedman is recognised as a pioneer of modern architecture in Scotland. Avisfield demonstrates a number of characteristics that are commonly found in Morris and Steedman's subsequent work and are typical of their approach to design. The architectural form is strikingly modern, while the use of high walls and local sandstone creates a Scottish emphasis and a sense of shelter. The practice considered that the courtyard was a particularly Scottish feature of design. The building and its landscape setting have been designed as a whole. Internally, the imaginative use of space and the use of timber panelling for ceilings also foreshadow later work by the architects.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
15	249-263 Canongate and 43 New Street, Morocco Land redevelopment	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1957		24.01.2003

Architect
Robert Hurd

The Morocco Land redevelopment of the late 1950s consists of five adjoining but distinct blocks of 4-storey tenements in a modern Scots vernacular style. Built to replace slum tenements, the Morocco Land redevelopment reflects Scottish tenemental architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries. The project received a Civic Trust Award in 1960. Hurd's philosophy in redeveloping swathes of the Canongate was to re-introduce a resident population to the Old Town drawing from all social groups. Architecturally, this version of national modernism re-interpreted the Scots vernacular acknowledging traditional materials and forms.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
16–20	16 14-20 Great Michael Rise 17 4-12 Great Michael Rise 18 2 Great Michael Rise and 29, 30 & 33 Annfield 19 2-16 New Lane, Newhaven 20 1-19 New Lane, Newhaven	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1957		17.10.1996

4-12 (EVEN NOS) GREAT MICHAEL RISE

2 GREAT MICHAEL RISE AND 29, 30 & 33 ANNFIELD

1-19 (ODD NOS) NEW LANE

Architect
Basil Spence and Partners

Spence and his practice made a deliberate attempt to combine modern and Scottish vernacular with these buildings which imitate patterns in historic fishing towns. The development, which won the firm a Saltire Award in 1957, consists of tenements and town houses displaying vernacular details such as forestairs, as well as overtly modern touches such as thin iron railings and exposed floor slabs. The innovative housing design was respectful of its surroundings, promoting the importance of the past, whilst meeting contemporary needs and looking to the future. The development confirmed Spence as a key figure in post war urban architecture, following on from his success in providing ground-breaking designs for fishermen's housing at Dunbar harbour in 1952.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER
21

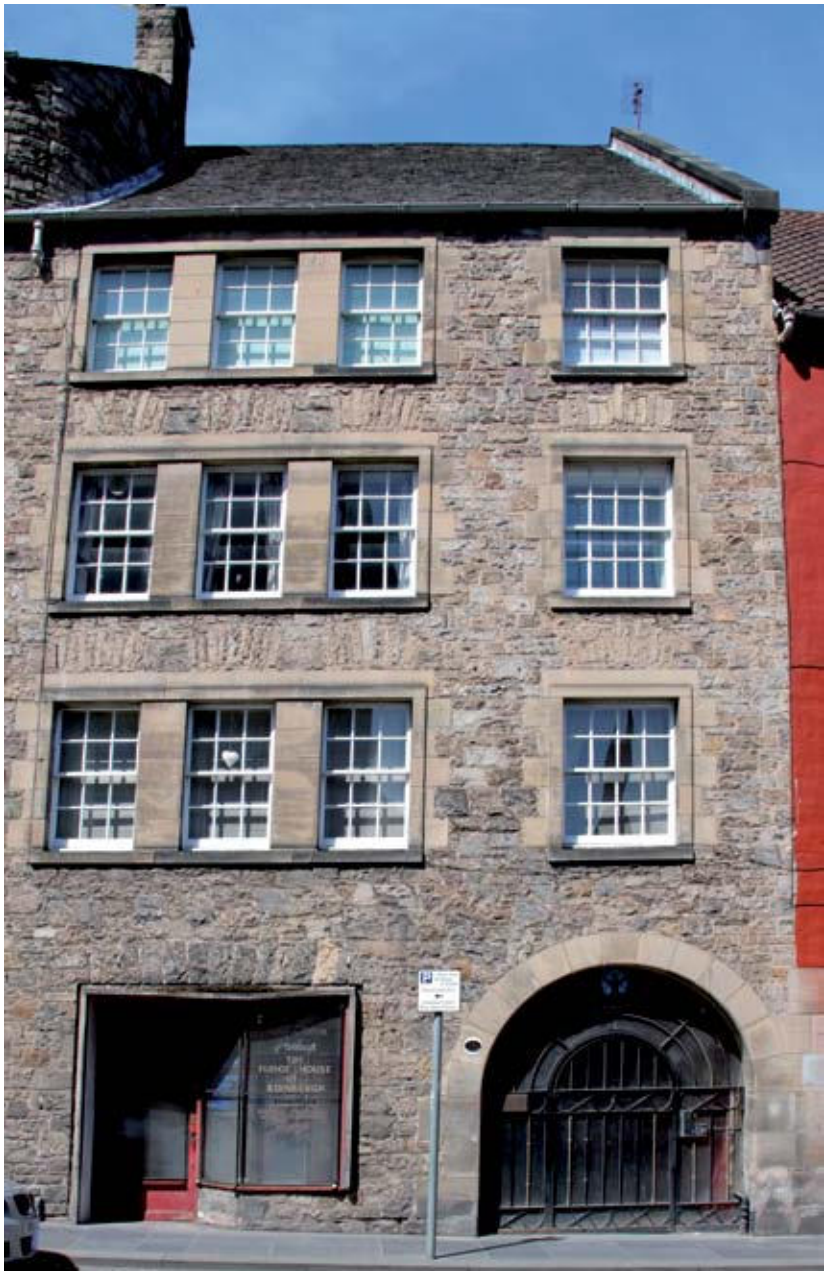
DATE BUILT
1958

ADDRESS

191 (flats 1, 3 And 5) and 193 Canongate

LISTING CATEGORY
C(S)

DATE LISTED
14.12.1970



Architect
Robert Hurd

Constructed by Robert Hurd as part of the Canongate regeneration scheme, this tenement was built in sympathy with the general character of its earlier 17th and 18th neighbours, and exemplifies the architect's skill in reinterpreting Edinburgh's iconic historic buildings many of which by the 1950s were in disrepair.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
22	Nether Liberton, Old Mill Lane, Clapperfield	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1959		06.02.2007

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Architect
Stuart Renton

Clapperfield is an important example of a Scottish house based on modernist principles. Its long and low design, and the contrast between white machined brick and boarded timber give a strong horizontal emphasis.

The innovative use of space and light is a particular feature and is most notable through the use of the open plan layout, an early example of this use of space, and the large glazed panels and full height clerestory windows. The overhanging eaves and extensive glazing of the south elevation allows for low lying sun to penetrate deep into the house in the winter, whilst the projecting eaves give shade from the higher summer sun. Such design features are intrinsic to Stuart Renton's design philosophy for the house, which was his own home.

An important aspect of the design from the outset was that Renton intended that the house could evolve and it has been extended twice. Each extension is designed to have its own character, but to be in keeping with the original design of the house through the use of the same materials.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
23	Pitsligo Road, Woodcroft Telephone Exchange including boundary walls	C(S)
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1960		23.12.2004

Architect
Alison and Hutchison and Partners

The Woodcroft Telephone Exchange is an important example of public architecture of the late 1950s, demonstrating Scotland's approach to post-war modern architecture and combining traditional materials with functional plan and form. This method of design exemplifies a new sensitivity the to historic environment, while applying the ideals of post-war modern planning and architecture. The building's interest lies in its grid patterning of exposed concrete framing, the glazed office wing on pilotis, the random rubble detailing, and its adaptable and expandable plan, which saw the addition of the north-east wing in 1970.

This building was controversial at the time it was built, as it replaced a mid-19th century villa known as Woodcroft House. However, the location was crucial as it lay near the trunk telephone cables. The exchange serviced the south east of Scotland and was built during the great expansion of the Scottish communication network in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER
24

DATE BUILT
1960

ADDRESS
43 Gogarbank, Millbuies House, dovecot and compost shelter

LISTING CATEGORY
B

DATE LISTED
01.03.2012

Architect
Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall

Millbuies is an innovative and experimental energy saving house and a rare surviving example of early post-war Modernist design in Scotland. The house is also the only post-war domestic commission by the renowned architect Sir Robert Matthew.

Millbuies was designed for the philanthropist George Boyd Anderson. The building was designed with double and triple glazing, underfloor heating, wind turbines, internal and external shutters and the ceiling tiles of some rooms were coated in a reflective material to reflect the heat. The energy consumption could be monitored per room, with monitors situated in the garage.

Nature, and bringing the outside indoors, is a significant theme in the design of the house. Millbuies was designed on a courtyard plan, with an internal courtyard and open plan principal living spaces. Nearing the completion of Millbuies, Boyd Anderson began to plant out the large garden area surrounding it, known as Suntrap. He intended the site to have an educational function and planted a series of small gardens to illustrate to others what could be achieved in a small space.

Boyd Anderson trained as an engineer but later made his fortune in tea plantations in Burma. He was philanthropic and gifted his Millbuies estate, Morayshire and his Edinburgh estate for recreational and educational use.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
25	7 And 9 Laverockbank Avenue and 13-17 (Consecutive nos) Laverockbank Crescent including lockup garages	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1960		19.07.2011

Architect
Basil Spence and Partners

Basil Spence's Laverockbank Avenue and Crescent development is an important example of Scottish post-war housing. The building is a striking response to the context and stands apart from the traditional contemporary housing schemes of the 1960s in Edinburgh and throughout Scotland. The development demonstrates an early use of deck access in Scottish post-war architecture, a feature that became prevalent in later high rise housing development throughout Britain.

The style of the building is reminiscent of continental Modernism of the inter-war period, incorporating concrete balconies to the living rooms of the maisonettes on the west elevation. These are angled to receive light from the south, yet allow a sea view to the north.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
26	Mayfield Road, University of Edinburgh Kings Buildings, Hudson Beare Lecture Theatre, including hard landscaping and retaining boundary walls	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1961		14.12.09

Architect
Robert Gardner-Medwin

The Hudson Beare lecture theatre is a fine and early example of Brutalist architecture in Scotland surviving in near its original condition, contemporary with other Brutalist lecture theatres such as the extension to the School of Architecture, Cambridge and a wave of Brutalist campus architecture across North America.

The structural elements of the building, such as the exposed ribbed beams, illustrate the internal structure and sculptural engineering qualities. Different elements of the building are subtly emphasised by the use of different materials, such as finely textured shuttered concrete for the structural ribs and diagonal timber cladding for the infill panels. The interior boasts a fine Scandinavian decorative scheme and integrated concrete fixtures in a Brutalist style, such as the teaching bench.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
27	1-63 (inclusive nos) Claremont Court including lockup garages	C(S)
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1962		19.07.2011

Architect
Basil Spence and Partners

Claremont Court was part of the City of Edinburgh Corporation Housing Committee's post-war housing drive. It is an important example of Continental Modernism in Scottish post-war housing.

The development provided 63 homes through a inward-looking design of two L-plan blocks containing 30 flats and 28 maisonettes and two terraces of cottages, arranged around landscape courtyards to create a community.

Claremont Court combined practicality and modernity through the provision of basement stores, drying areas to the roof space and in-built storage to properties.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
28	9 and 10 St Andrew Square	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1962		28.03.1996

Architect
Basil Spence and Partners

The Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society acquired the relatively new premises of the Western Bank of Scotland at 9 St Andrew Square in 1859, and expanded into Nos 10 and 11 in the early 1930s. By 1956, they decided that they needed more accommodation and called in Basil Spence to design a new building for the site. This new head office was designed to harmonise with its neighbour the Guardian Royal Exchange, and is an understated but very sophisticated modern classical design.

Only the finest materials were used (even on rear elevations), and the finishing throughout, internally and externally, is excellent. The polished black granite plinth at the ground floor is surmounted by a thin glazed clerestorey strip and the upper floors are clad in pale marble. The principal entrance is a particularly successful piece of theatre, mirroring the treatment of 42 St Andrew Square which it faces, and the interior, at the time of listing, survived much as Spence designed it.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
29	67 Colinton Road, George Watson's College, Music School	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1962		30.03.1993

Architect
Michael Laird

Michael Laird's single storey music school and auditorium exhibiting a distinctive hyperbolic paraboloid roof was an important building for the practice and a departure in design terms for Scotland.

The double-curved roof of the auditorium can be seen as an interpretation of the concrete shell structures developed during the previous decade mainly by Felix Candela and used extensively for spanning large spaces such as stadia and exhibition buildings, notable examples are the Palazetto dello Sport by Annibale Vitellozzi and Pier Luigi Nervi (1956-7) for the Rome Olympics and the TWA terminal, JFK airport, New York by Eero Saarinnen and Partners (1961-2).

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER
30

DATE BUILT
1962

ADDRESS

Charterhall Road
(private house)

LISTING CATEGORY
B

DATE LISTED
25.03.1997

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Architect
Morris and Steedman

The house at Charterhall Road, is a two-storey, rectangular-plan Modernist house and is one of a select number of highly original and pioneering designs for individual houses produced by the partnership of James Morris and Robert Steedman from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. The elevated 1st floor is largely glazed to take advantage of the spectacular views. Conventional planning is inverted, with bedrooms and bathroom on the ground floor, and an open plan kitchen, dining and living rooms above.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
31	40 George Square, University of Edinburgh, Arts Faculty, David Hume Tower (Block A) and lecture block (Block B) including stepped podium	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1963		17.01.2006

DAVID HUME TOWER

Architect
Robert Matthew,
Johnson-Marshall and Partners

Structural engineers
Blyth & Blyth

Contractors
Crudens

The George Square Arts Faculty group is one of the key monuments of Scottish Modernism and represents both the aspirations of the nation for its post-war Higher Education system and the ideals of one of Scotland's premier architectural practices, with Robert Matthew taking the lead. The David Hume Tower has become one of the city's landmarks and is a distinctive feature on the skyline. The architecture is of a very high standard of design and execution and the materials, especially in the tower, are of exceptional quality. The David Hume Tower provides a vertical feature and circulation hub for the faculty group. The Lecture Block, built at the same time as the tower, is a respectful partner and integral to the original composition.

LECTURE BLOCK

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
32	Forth Road Bridge with approach ramps and piers	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1964		21.03.2001

Architect
Mott, Hay and Anderson
in association with Freeman Fox & Partners

The impressive and iconic suspension road bridge over the Forth Estuary was commissioned in 1947 and constructed between 1958-64. It is a landmark structure for post-war Scotland, particularly given its location next to the famous rail bridge of 1882-90. In international terms it was the first spun-cable suspension bridge to challenge American designs of the period. It has an elegance deriving from the lightweight appearance of its slender construction components. When it was completed in 1964 it was the longest suspension bridge outside the USA and the fourth longest in the world with a total span of 2828m.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
33	18 Holyrood Park Road, University of Edinburgh, Pollock Halls of Residence Phases I and II.	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1964		17.01.2006

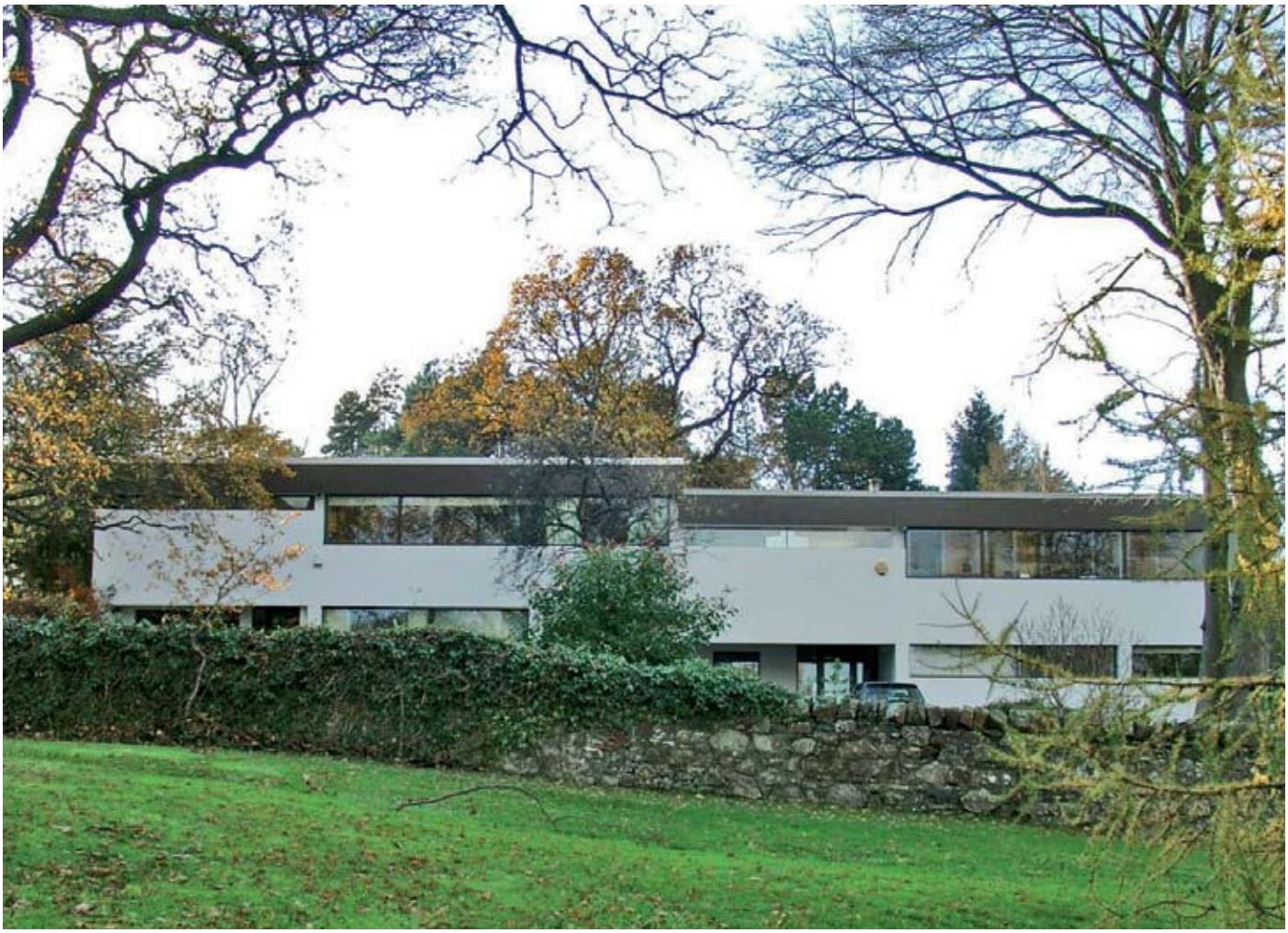
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	ARCHITECT	SCULPTOR
Blyth and Blyth	Rowand Anderson, Kininmonth and Paul	Thomas Whalen

William Kininmonth's classical Modernist university halls of residence and refectory group, for the University of Edinburgh, was designed in a Swedish style. The group is set as a courtyard layout comprising two U-plan blocks arranged symmetrically on a north-south axis with four square-plan towers with concrete lanterns to the ends. An arcaded refectory block is located centrally with attached blocks to north-east and north-west.

This important grouping of university residence buildings is a key work of Scottish Modernism, integral to Edinburgh University's post-war expansion. The first two phases: Holland House, Fraser House and the Refectory were executed in an idiom often described as Festival Style, owing much to pre-war Swedish design, while attempting to acknowledge Scottish architectural tradition. These buildings are the best extant example of this style in Edinburgh and possibly Scotland.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
34	Ravelston Dykes Road (Hunt/Steedman houses)	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1964		23.03.2000



Architect
Morris and Steedman

Morris and Steedman have been praised for their house designs as they pay close attention to spatial relationships, to the site, the sun and neighbouring houses with great results.

One of the stepped pair of identical 2-storey flat-roofed villas, desinged by Morris and Steedman, built on a joint site was for Robert Steedman himself. The dwellings are square on plan, with single storey wings extending to the south, containing stores/cellars at ground, and carrying balconies which function as pseudo terraces. The design is sleek and Modernist consisting of brick, breezeblock, and concrete, finished with white painted cement render. Original interior features include fitted cupboards, flooring, wall and ceiling boarding, all in redwood. Large sliding wood-panelled screens subdivide the large living area at 1st floor.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
35	242-244 Canongate, (Chessel's Court N Block)	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1964		14.12.1970

Architect
Robert Hurd and Partners

Robert Hurd and Partners were responsible for much of the regeneration and conservation work for the Royal Mile from the early 1950s to the late 1960s and garnered a number of awards for their work. The north block of Chessel's Court is a prominently situated 20th century version of an 18th century tenement. The rear elevation forms a major component of the north side of Chessel´s Court. It is an important example of the work of Robert Hurd and Partners and a pivotal building in the regeneration work in the Canongate during the 1960s. Its symmetrical streetfacing elevation adds considerable height and massing to this section of the Canongate.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
36	12 East London Street, British Telecom, Waverley Telephone Exchange including boundary walls and ancillary building.	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1964		23.11.2007

Architect
Robert Saddler

The Waverley Telephone exchange is a fine, geometrically designed Modernist building, with strong compartmentalised facades, and a significant example of 1960's public architecture in Edinburgh. The building demonstrates the forthright ideals of post-war planning and modern architecture at the time. It makes a strong contribution to the immediate streetscape with its striking geometry whilst blending well into the overall streetscape.

The tiled panel over the former main entrance was made by Malkin-Johnson Tiles, some tiles dating from the earlier Malkin Tile Co. can be attributed to the designer Ken Clark MBE. Ken Clark was one of London's most versatile craft potters at the time and was known for collaborating with architects on bespoke designed panels.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
37	South Queensferry, 1 and 2 Scotstoun House, including coachhouse and garden walls	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1965		24.10.2005

Architect
Peter Foggo

Scotstoun House is a major example of the work of architect Peter Foggo, a founding member of the architectural spin-off of the internationally recognised structural engineering firm, Ove Arup and Partners, for whom the office block was built. Ove Arup and Partners have particularly strong links to the area, having worked on both the Forth Bridge and the Forth Road Bridge.

The trabeated style and design of the building coupled with its bold expression of structure and materials make strong reference to the fact that it was designed for a prominent national engineering firm. The plan form, around a central courtyard, and single storey horizontal design is sensitive to the open landscaped grounds in which it sits. The subtle grading of the ground immediately around the building ensures that it blends well into the site.

Scotstoun House is strongly influenced by Mies van der Rohe's post-war office buildings in its horizontal composition, visual order and logical construction but realised in concrete. Clarity and ordered structure are signatures of Foggo's work. The innovative application of the precast concrete elements is significant as Foggo and Arup's are known to have been developing this technique at the time. It set a model for later office buildings by Arup Associates in England.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
38	42 Pennywell Gardens, Muirhouse St Andrews Parish Church and Halls (Church of Scotland)	C(S)
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1965		03.06.2011

Architect
Harry Taylor

Muirhouse St Andrews Parish Church is a largely-unaltered building characterised by a bold geometric design, unusual plan form and well-detailed interior. Located in the centre of a post-war housing estate, the design of this church, particularly its distinctive corner elevation and canted roofline makes a significant contribution to the area. Above the entrance are pre-cast coloured concrete sculptures of a winged man, a winged lion, a winged bull, an eagle and a dove in the centre, which are representative of the four evangelists and the Holy Spirit.

Harry Taylor was Home Board Architect to the Church of Scotland, prior to which he had worked in the Lanarkshire County Architects´ Department.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
39	Craigs Bank, Craigsbank Parish Church (Church Of Scotland) with hall (including former church)	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1966		13.11.2002

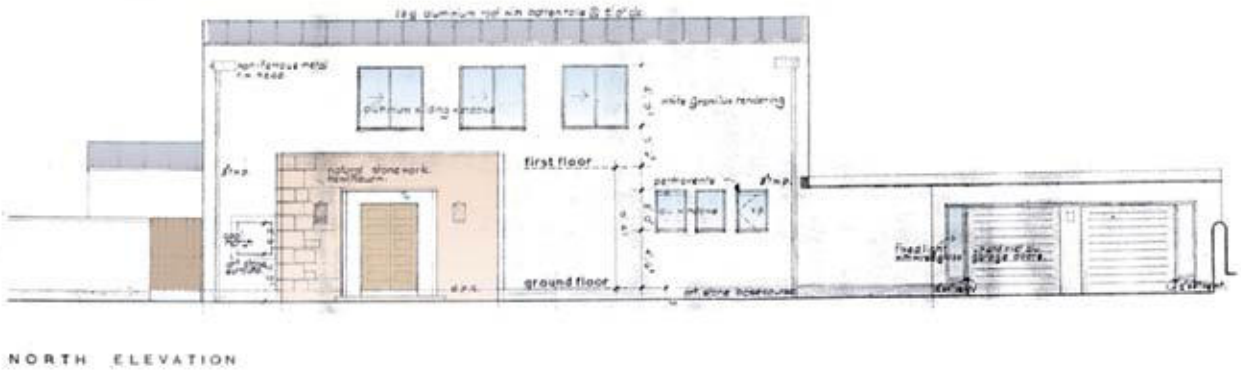
Architect
Sir William Kininmonth of Rowand Anderson, Kininmonth & Paul

Craigsbank Parish Church is an outstanding near-windowless, square-plan flat-roofed Modernist church with a semicircular entrance and open bell tower, formerly with a moat. It is a striking, innovative and unique later 20th century church design. Its enclosed form and sunken nave reportedly inspired by the 'Conventicle' church and the hillside hollows used by the covenanters in the 17th century.

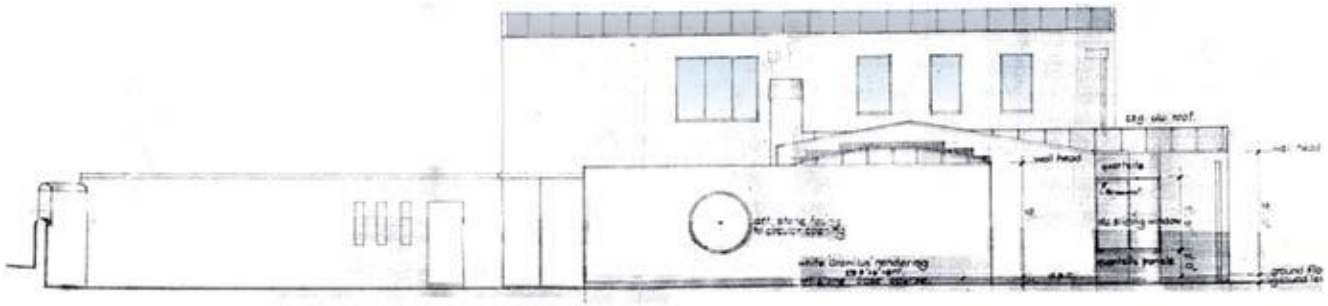
The striking form of the building is a welcome contrast to the pitched roofs of the surrounding domestic properties. This church represents the best of post-war church design in Scotland during the 1960s and can be included among a small group of innovative, sculptural compositions for the Church of Scotland which are emphatically modern in their conception.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
40	Greenhill Park including garage, pillar, gates and railings.	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1966		29.06.2004



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

Architect
Alexander Esme Gordon

This house was built for the architect's own use, as 'a functional domestic environment, relying on works of art and the garden for decoration and contemplation'. The house is one of the few remaining works by Gordon and one of only two houses built by the architect, whose work was mainly ecclesiastical and commercial. Interpenetration of interior and exterior spaces is a key feature. The Japanese-influenced garden was landscaped and planted with the advice of Dr Harold Fletcher, then Director of the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Gardens.

The house is a major example of a relatively unaltered, late Modernist private dwelling, and a major example of its type during the period.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER
41

DATE BUILT
1967

ADDRESS

30 George Square,
University Of Edinburgh, Main Library

LISTING CATEGORY
A

DATE LISTED
17.01.2006

Architect
Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson

Basil Spence's University development plan of 1955 was generated around the pivotal hub of the Library site, after it was chosen as the quietest location within the central development area. Spence received the commission for the Library around this time, although work did not commence for a decade.

This library is a major work of Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson and is one of the key Scottish buildings of the mid-1960s. It was the practice's largest building in Edinburgh at the time and received a RIBA award in 1968 and a Civic Trust Commendation in 1969. John Hardie Glover claimed that a functionalist agenda and user/designer collaboration generated the design, with the local authority's height restriction and the curtilage of the site dictating the massing. However, aesthetics were clearly very important. The mannerisms, such as the horizontal members projecting through the portico and the fascia, which, although containing electric strip lights, is mainly to balance the proportion and does much to effectively block out glare from natural light on the first floor. There is no functional need for balconies as sun-screens on every elevation. The architects' interest in the sensual properties of the materials, which are of exceptionally high quality, both externally and internally, can be clearly seen.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
42–44	University of Edinburgh, Arts Faculty 42 42 George Square, William Robertson Building 43 36 George Square, Adam Ferguson 44 32 George Square, George Square Theatre	B
DATE BUILT 1967		DATE LISTED 17.01.2006

WILLIAM ROBERTSON BUILDING

GEORGE SQUARE THEATRE

ADAM FERGUSON BUILDING

Architect
Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners

The University Arts Faculty group is one of the key monuments of Scottish Modernism and represents both the aspirations of the nation for its post-war Higher Education system and the ideals of some of Scotland's premier architects.

The Adam Ferguson Building and the William Robertson Building are similarly conceived and are both four storeys, with a rectangular-plan, forming part of the university arts faculty group in a Modernist style, set on a stepped concrete podium.

The two storey and basement, rectangular-plan theatre, also forms part of the university faculty group. The large raised stage area to the George Square Theatre accommodates both lectures and theatrical performances.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
45	Greenhouse Royal Botanic Garden, Inverleith Row	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1967		04.06.2003

ARCHITECT	MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
G A H Pearce	A D McDougall and T Dowie	L R Creasy & J W Walley

Pearce's 420 ft long greenhouse was built for the Royal Botanic Garden on a sloping site with an unattached wing connecting with the 1854 Palm House.

The innovative design of the greenhouse was largely due to the Curator of the garden, Dr E.E. Kemp, who insisted that the supporting structure was to be kept entirely on the outside of the greenhouse, thereby allowing the maximum amount of light in, and creating a totally unimpeded interior space. The exposed basement at the centre allows tall trees to be grown.

The building of these houses was said to be the most important event in the annals of glasshouse construction since the nineteenth century works of Joseph Paxton and the construction of the Kew Palm House.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
46	30B Howdenhall Road, Mortonhall Crematorium with remembrance chapel, waiting room, lodge houses and screen walls	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1967		15.04.1996

Architect

Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson

The multi-denominational Mortonhall Crematorium is one of Edinburgh's most iconic post-war buildings. The spirit of Le Corbusier is reflected in this work, and there is a stylistic debt to Le Corbusier's Ronchamp in the theatrical use of wall-planes and shafted light. The use of deflected light and colour is comparable with Spence's own design for Coventry Cathedral. The extensive landscaped grounds around the crematorium are maintained as a public garden.

The Expressionist style crematorium included a service block flanked by chapels which provide dramatic angular shapes of white calcined flit aggregate concrete blocks, coursed in varying heights and clustering with a vertical emphasis. The simple white painted interiors act as a perfect foil for the reflection of multi-coloured glass.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
47	64 Princes Street, British Home Stores	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1968		26.11.2008

Architect
Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners

This four storey and basement, rectangular-plan, Modernist purpose-built store for the multiples retailer British Homes Stores was designed as the first flagship store of the chain in Scotland and presents bespoke 1960's modern design for the latest development in retailing. Much thought has been given to the integration of the entire plan (including the rooftop) and interiors and the sensitivity of the materials of the exterior as the building was meant to be viewed not only as an integral component of the existing streetscape but also from many vantage points in the city centre, including Edinburgh Castle.

The Edinburgh store is one of the first of the proposed 'panel buildings' planned as part of the comprehensive redevelopment of Princes Street, originating in the Abercrombie plan of 1949. No detailed plans for the redevelopment of the shopping thoroughfare existed in 1966 and the design of the BHS store could therefore be considered the forerunner of subsequent post-war insertions into the long stretch of shops, offices and hotels. (7 buildings were constructed as part of the Princes Street Panel, only one other is listed - the Edinburgh New Club (no.43) by Alan Reiach, Eric Hall and Partners). Along with its attention to detail and the additional design of the roofscape, the BHS building is one of the best examples of the panel formula.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
48	98-102 West Bow	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1968		14.12.1970

Architect
T Waller Marwick

The tenement at West Bow is a replica of a previous early 18th century building on the site. It sits seamlessly in the Old Town as a traditional 5-storey and attic tenement with wallhead dormers. T W Marwick was the grandson of Edinburgh architect Thomas Purves Marwick and the son of Thomas Craigie Marwick, the firm responsible for the 1935 curtain-walled Modernist St Cuthbert's Wholesale Co-operative Society building in Bread Street.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
49	65-71 and 97-103 Canongate including 1-3 Brown's Close	B
DATE BUILT 1969		DATE LISTED 26.09.2008

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Architect
Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson

The 'Canongate flats' are a group of boldly designed residential and commercial blocks combining geometric forms with traditional references and materials, prominently situated on adjacent sites on the north side of the Canongate with a further block to Brown's Close. All three blocks are characterised by an informal arrangement of monopitch roofs, harled and rubble facings, a variety of horizontal and vertical windows, slightly projecting segmental-arched canopies to ground floors and cubic concrete balconies to the side and rear elevations.

Basil Spence's Canongate development is an important example of Scottish post-war housing occupying a critical and historically sensitive location on the Canongate. The three relatively externally unaltered blocks (comprising 30 dwellings with shops and a public house to ground floor) share the same unified themes, employed in a variety of ways to achieve a sense of rhythm and movement across the length of the site. The Canongate flats utilise contemporary Modernist approaches and are part contextual (attempting to harmonise with their older neighbours) and part confrontational (striving to be regarded on their own terms).

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
50	84-87 Princes Street, incorporating the New Club.	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1969		28.03.1996

Architect
Alan Reiach, Eric Hall & Partners

In 1958 the Princes Street Panel, taking heed of suggestions going back to the Abercrombie Plan of 1949, instigated a policy of introducing 1st floor walkways to all new buildings on Princes Street, with the ultimate intention of creating a continuous second upper-level street.

The New Club is the finest building incorporating this feature, perfectly illustrated by its slightly later continuation to the east. Alan Reiach's building replaced that of William Burn, 1834, and a later matching extension by David Bryce, 1859. The building uses in-situ reinforced concrete, with plate glass and Rubislaw granite facings to the front and brick and concrete panels to the sides and rear. It is very carefully composed, a typical feature being the definition of the beginning of the club by the cantilever at 2nd floor.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
51	6 And 7 St Andrew Square and 7-19 South St David Street	B
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1969		28.03.1996

Architect

Rowand Anderson, Kininmonth and Paul

This insurance company headquarters was built for Scottish Provident occupying an L-plan site facing both St Andrew Square and South St David Street. The building is eight storeys in height, with four principal storeys of bluish glass framed in polished granite. The principal floors are contrasted by a tall slender stone tower, with a glass cube at the top containing a lift and circulation.

A fine and early example of a modern commercial development in an urban Edinburgh context, the office building is a sophisticated Brutalist composition which has been broken up by floating planes of glass, and then tempered by polished ashlar cladding.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
52	2, 2A and 3 Queen Street and 12 North St David Street, Scottish Life, with railings and lamps.	C(S)
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1969		13.04.1965

Architect
Reiach, Hall & Partners

This four storey attic and basement classical corner block replicates the original building which had become unsafe. It was rebuilt copying the later top storey at No 3 and adding a corresponding storey to No 2. It is listed for its value within the A Group with 4-16 (inclusive nos) Queen Street as part of Edinburgh's New Town and World Heritage Site.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
53	21 Dalkeith Road and Holyrood Park Road, Royal Commonwealth Pool	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1970		29.03.1996

Architect
John Richards of Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners,

The Royal Commonwealth Pool is a ground-breaking late Modernist Functionalist design for an important public commission of a swimming pool and training centre for the Commonwealth Games held in Edinburgh in 1970. Its low lying horizontal, rational and simple composition serves to emphasise rather than challenge the rugged backdrop of Salisbury Crags.

An innovative bespoke design was conceived by RMJM for a structure, which had to be completed as quickly as possible, and was, therefore, desinged to facilitate maximum offsite prefabrication. The sloping site also assisted the separation of 'dry' and 'wet' accommodation. Innovative planning greatly reduced the normal problems of heat-loss, noise, condensation, and glare. Careful landscaping was designed to blend with the grounds of Pollock Halls of residence (no.15) behind (the Halls were the Commonwealth Village). The Pool received a Structural Steel Design Award in 1970, an RIBA award in 1971, and a Civic Trust Award in 1972.

The pool re-opened to the public in March 2012, following a major refurbishment.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER
54

DATE BUILT
1970

ADDRESS
10 and 12 Young Street, Sovereign House

LISTING CATEGORY
C(S)

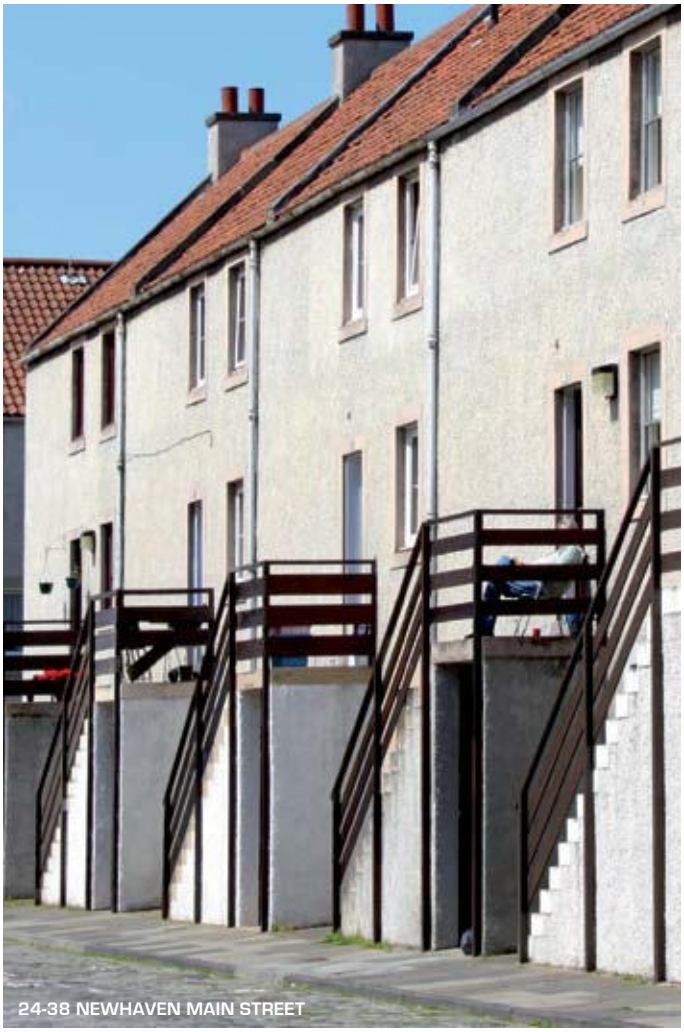
DATE LISTED
29.03.1996

Architect
Alan Reiach, Eric Hall & Partners

This building was designed to integrate into the original symmetrical planning of Edinburgh's New Town. The two storey and mansard attic, 14-bay modern office block is designed to appear as 4 houses. This site was occupied by the Unitarian Church from 1823, and acquired with Nos 12-20 by St George's School in 1834. It had become derelict by 1970, and was demolished and rebuilt in a Georgian idiom.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
55-57	55 7 and 8 Fishmarket Square, Newhaven 56 24-38 Newhaven Main Street 57 16, 18 & 20 Newhaven Main Street	C(S)
DATE BUILT 1970		DATE LISTED 17.10.1996



24-38 NEWHAVEN MAIN STREET

7 AND 8 FISHMARKET SQUARE

16, 18 & 20 NEWHAVEN MAIN STREET

Architect
Ian Lindsay & Partners

This group of tenements of varying heights was designed to conserve and improve traditional buildings at Newhaven and respond to the fishing village vernacular style. The buildings are harled and limewashed, and are characterised by a modern interpretation of the tradional forestair arrangement.

Ian G Lindsay pioneered historic building conservation in Scotland and, at the behest of the Marquess of Bute, was resposible for the compilation of the National Trust's lists of houses and cottages worthy of preservation in the immediate pre-war years. Ian Lindsay is recognised as the 'Father' of the listing system in Scotland.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
58	15, 15B and 15C Dalkeith Road, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society Head Office, including landscaping, moat and boundary walls	A
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1976		03.03.2006

ARCHITECT	LANSCAPE ARCHITECT
Sir Basil Spence, Glover & Ferguson	Dame Sylvia Crowe

The Scottish Widows Head Office was designed in a modern Expressionist style comprising a series of interlocking hexagonal prisms varying in height from 1 to 4 storeys.

It is a major achievement of international status for Sir Basil Spence, Glover and Ferguson. Its importance was acknowledged in the professional press and recognised in 1977 when the building received the RIBA Award for Scotland. This building is an expressionistic response to Salisbury Crags married to a Functionalist programme. Geological analogies in the allusions to the geometric structure of crystals inform the plan, structural grid and massing. Careful use of high quality materials, a concealed car park, and extensive planting and landscaping, for which the practice brought in Dame Sylvia Crowe the leading landscape architect of the period.

The building stands partly in a pool, on the west and south sides, designed to reflect the elevations. This device was used in some of Spence's keynote buildings, most notably at the University of Sussex and the British Embassy in Rome. The reception area and stairs are also enlivened by a play on the reflective qualities of water and mirrored surfaces.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
59	40 and 42 George Street with railings	C(S)
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1983		28.03.1996

Architect
Cunningham Glass Partnership

This three storey, basement and attic classical facade to modern offices replicates the original building. It is listed for its intrinsic value in unifying an important row of classical terraced houses and shops in Edinburgh's New Town and World Heritage Site.

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

BUILDING NUMBER	ADDRESS	LISTING CATEGORY
60	114 and 116 George Street with railings and lamp standards	C(S)
DATE BUILT		DATE LISTED
1992		28.03.1996

Architect
Hugh Martin Partnership

This late 20th century office development consists of two and three storey basement and attic, 3-bay classical domestic facades. The original houses on this site were demolished in 1962, and replaced by Morris and Steedman's Carron House. The original facades were copied again in 1992.

CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

The City of Edinburgh Council plays an active role in the conservation, restoration and improvement of the built heritage of the city. It is a Council objective to ensure that the unique qualities of Edinburgh, its built heritage and the character of its urban areas are safeguarded for the future. This will help the city to achieve the highest quality of life of any UK city competing with the best in the world, and ensure that the built environment is developed, enhanced and maintained to a world class standard.

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4 East Market Street
Edinburgh. EH8 8BG.

Phone 0131 529 3571

HISTORIC SCOTLAND

Historic Scotland is an executive agency of the Scottish Government. It is charged with safeguarding the nation's historic environment and promoting its understanding and enjoyment. Listing recognises a structure's special architectural or historic interest and secures its protection under law through the planning system. Listing is intended to inform the management of the historic environment to reinforce sustainable development and, from this greater understanding, serves to protect Scotland's defining character and its sense of place.

You can search listed buildings online at www.historic-scotland.gov.uk.

Historic Scotland's Listing Team can be contacted at: hs.inspectorate@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

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THE CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

HISTORIC SCOTLAND ALBA AOSMHOR

Edinburgh's Post-War Listed Buildings

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MÓŻEMY PRZETŁUMACZYĆ